

THE NEW ERA.

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England and the Irish.

The Irish are a noble hearted people, but they carry their heart in their mouth. They add to the impulsiveness of boyhood all the garrulosity of old age. They feel deeply and talk strongly, and on this account their plans are easily divided and quickly betrayed.

The English, on the contrary, are a cool, self-poised race—rude enough to give a direct answer, and careful enough to evade one—susceptible at once to the lowest influences of mere animal pity, and to the highest claims of philanthropy. It is said the true Englishman grumbles always at his bills, but always pays them; and he has followed this course in his dealings with Ireland.

He has protested that Ireland had no grievances, that the land-tenure was his hobby, absenteeism a pretence, and the supremacy of the Catholic Church the Irishman's object. And yet after generations of struggle, upon the foundation of her martyr's blood, and by the aid of her patriotic sons, Ireland has been able to build a platform from which she could speak in such tones as to be heard and heeded.

GLADSTONE'S measures are but half-way men at best; but nevertheless let our Irish brethren learn a lesson from the negroes. First we got physical freedom, and we were thankful for it. Then we got legal rights, which we accepted with equal thankfulness. At last we have the fifteenth amendment granting to us all the immunities of citizenship; and in this we rejoice exceedingly, as being the beginning of the end of all the proscription under which we have suffered, and as furnishing the means of helping all the struggling nationalities of the earth.

We fully estimate the advantages of prescriptive rights; we understand the force of prejudice; we realize the temptation to treachery among a people long oppressed and conscious of weakness; we appreciate the advantages of wealth, position, and caste. But the last ten years of our own history have established in our souls a faith, that the average conscience of the Anglo-Saxon may be trusted, and that liberty, such as is enjoyed even in Ireland, will bring forth its fruit.

JOHN BRIGHT, the WENDELL PHILLIPS of Great Britain, has always spoken for Ireland as WENDELL PHILLIPS, the JOHN BRIGHT of our country, has spoken for the slave; and as God never lets loose such prophets without a mission, nor leaves them without an audience, nor recalls them without results—as he moves through such men first the hearts, and then the interests, and afterwards the conscience of the enemy and the indifferent, our souls are filled with hope that the day of Ireland's redemption is near.

We say, then, to our Irish friends, drop both defiance and fear. Mr. GLADSTONE is the clear, commanding, and it may be, the cold voice of English conscience speaking to you through such meagre sympathies as he commands or feels; but it is, nevertheless, a voice of progress. While you contend for every right, see to it that you do your friends no wrong, nor wrest from them the opportunity of doing you great good.

We know whereof we affirm when we say that England has followed the course of the slaveholders in her dealings towards the Emerald Isle. Inferiority was her plea, and she has created her own excuse for oppression. The contentedness of the Irish was her supposed justification for continued disabilities imposed upon them, and incompatibility of race has been the final answer to all appeal. But emancipation here has raised the ghost of every reformer and martyr of Christendom, each, like the angel that stood before the Israelites, proclaims, in the language of modern progress, "as captain of the host of the Lord I am come" to lead you on to victory.

The Change.

The two most odious necessities of slavery were the maintenance of ignorance, universal and complete, and the exercise of brute force both as a warning and punishment.

As the result of these evils, many a colored man was born without, and continued destitute of that active love of liberty which swelled in the bosom of white men, made subject to its inspirations, and some times even when another class of slaves felt the longings of manhood for the enjoyment of its privileges, brute force compelled them to suppress them, and to pretend to the passing stranger that they loved the lot of bondmen.

On this account the anxieties of our friends have followed us in every new step of freedom, and for this reason, every enemy has met us with an evil prophecy suggesting the dangers of liberty, and the advantages of slavery. Without self-reliance, in many instances all most destitute of self-respect, no wonder if we have some times doubted our own capacity.

But the three things which have dispelled all doubt on this subject are the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments.

The three things thereby secured should be rigidly maintained. We are free, and where right exists on the globe it should be maintained. Every day and night to labor for our duty. The recollection of our own rights, the unjust task-masters against bondage under no appeal should arouse whom we had of every passion and us to the mastery, by moral courage we appetite from which we laugh to scorn may be released. Let us bequeathed to us, the vices which slavery has, the efforts of the world-be slaveholders which the rebellion has left behind.

We have our civil rights, but poverty, thrift, economy, honesty, sobriety, forethought, and the foresight—these will give us a status in the courts. Without them the community will

Mrs. Sojourner Truth.

scorn us as drones, rivals will pass us as snails, prudent men will shun us as untrustworthy, sober men will despise us, and thoughtful, far-seeing men will forget our existence.

We are enfranchised. From all parts of the land the anthems of praise well into one grand jubilee in presence of the glorious fact. From States whence we once started the panting fugitive on his perilous journey, in States where he was once welcomed as a dangerous guest, we hear the sounds of rejoicing. White and black men have joined in the grand march of a noble triumph to tread out the past, and to press more firmly the pathway over which millions of all races are yet to pass—to clear the way of stumbling-blocks—to erect sign-boards of progress by the way-side, and to strew the mementoes of a wondrous deliverance.

In view of these facts, brethren, let us arouse ourselves to the three necessities of the times. Let us get land, education, religion—these three; but the greatest of these is religion.

What we Should Expect.

The peculiarity of our Government is, that when we approach anywhere near the normal condition of true republicanism, every voter becomes a king. We have gradually broken away from the tedious processes, the bungling methods, the begrudging spirit of the old world in the matter of reform, and we have come to see that what is needed to progress ought to be done at once, and be done well.

This being the case, there is no room for fault-finding or resistance.
Hence, we reckon on cordial responses to our exultation over the fifteenth amendment by our white fellow-citizens all over the country. They are not in any great numbers joined our glorious procession; but their absence is, doubtless, owing to the fact that they left their duty to surrender to us all of joy, of glory, and honor in the natal hour of our citizenship. This may be well, if this separation be the last one. Let us cherish the hope that it is; and that hereafter there shall be no celebrations of national events without the participation of the whole people. Since the passage of the fifteenth amendment, the Fourth of July is as good a day as any colored man need desire to celebrate; and since we have become soldiers, freemen, citizens, there can be no better day than the 1st of January for white men to celebrate along with us.

We have taken the initiative in the celebration of that day heretofore, but it seems to us that duty requires that on the approaching anniversary we should leave the initiative with our white friends. If they do not think the day worth celebrating, they are not likely to join us in observing it; and for us to continue any separate action will be to condemn our own principles.

If we join together in all future observances we shall soon be able to break down distinctions of all kinds, Congressional and otherwise. On the whole, colored constituents of Congress here have done well. They have made a few mistakes, but they are not vital ones. Yet, among those who have done good in sending honest, industrious, intelligent men, we desire to mention North Carolina. We single out her Senators, Senator ARMSTRONG we know well, and trust thoroughly. In the old times of JOHN BROWN we have put our heads together to save the heads of the fugitives who came to us for refuge. Brethren, Senator ARMSTRONG is no new-found friend. When it cost much to be an out and out abolitionist he did not choose to do so. His convictions. He has not changed, as the people in Abbotville know; nor is he likely to change, as we know ourselves.

Then there are Messrs. DOCKERY and COLE, both noble men and true who have become endeared to the people here on account of their unflinching devotion to the cause of colored men. The pardoned rebels are sure to make all sorts of unscrupulous efforts to seduce our people from their natural allegiance to the Republican party, and from honest connections with the Northern white men who went among them at a time when it was dangerous to do so. We do not single out these gentlemen with any invidious feeling. We know Senator POOL, Mr. HEATON, and others are trusted and admired. But it is well, in view of the approaching canvass in North Carolina, for us to call on our friends to arouse themselves to labor, and to quicken their devotion to the principles of our party and their fidelity to the present delegation in Congress.

Sincerity.

There ought never to have been any doubt about the equality of races, for the testimony which all Christians accept as from the lips of the Almighty, is complete and emphatic: He "has made of one blood all men." He "has no respect of persons." He will save all who come through Christ to Him. Such is the testimony of the Scriptures.

Still less should there have been a resistance to this teaching and its effect. The men who founded this nation fled from a country where the word of God received such a construction as made men of the same race inferior to those whose pride or greed founded and perpetuated a privileged class. That fact should have been an all-sufficient warning against oppression, as well as a constantly inspiring testimony to freedom; and no doubt it was.

But, perhaps, the greatest dupes to sophisms are the men who use them. They either believe them, and so become powerful for evil in the proportion of their conscientiousness, or they do not believe them, and become the dupes of men as hypocritical as themselves.

The North was never honestly pro-slavery; hence the South never trusted it. The South is not now honestly anti-slavery, and so it merits the distrust of the North.

Now, what shall be done to put all parties on a footing of sincerity—on such a footing as an honest Northern man stands in his relations to the honest men of his section?

It is evident that this level has not yet been reached. You will hear any moment you take the trouble to listen to a Southerner conversing with a man of his own section anathemas heaped upon Northern men like Governor SCOTT of South Carolina, and Governor REED of Florida, because they invite colored people to their receptions, while Northern Governors fail to follow their example. These Southern men go to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts and Wisconsin, North, East and West, and they find the official receptions as innocent of a colored man's presence as they were before the War.

It is strange that the Southern man looks upon the presence of negroes in Southern receptions rather in the light of a punishment to his class than in that of a compliment to colored people; or at the best, may he not regard these compliments of negro invitations as a slight to the better necessity of politically swallowing the colored constituent?

Who can blame him, when the progress towards manliness in the North is so slow? Let our own people behave at home half as decently as they do in Europe when they meet and greet the blackest of men, provided he is in good society, and all our troubles will end.

JOHN PRINTING of every description done with promptness, and in the best style of the art, at the New Era Steam Printing Establishment.

As we were obliged to go to press, last week, before the adjournment of the meeting held in front of the City Hall, in honor of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, we were not able to mention all who spoke upon that occasion; and among the persons thus unavoidably left unnoticed was the lady whose name stands at the head of this article. We amend our record now in that particular by stating, that she did speak at that time, and that, too, in a very acceptable manner.

To persons who have been accustomed, during the last thirty years, to attend anti-slavery meetings and conventions in the Northern and Eastern States, there is no necessity for telling who SOJOURNER TRUTH is; for they must have necessarily met with her, at some time or another. It may be useful, however, to inform some of our readers as always lived to the south of Mason and Dixon's line, that she is one who has approved herself in the days gone by as an earnest and effective advocate of the suffering bondman. Born a slave herself, and remaining such for the first forty years of her life, she has dedicated the last forty of it to the service of the oppressed. From her quiet retreat in the town of Battle Creek, Michigan, she has ever and anon issued forth to battle zealously in their behalf.

Nor, by the abolition of slavery does she find her occupation gone. She has always been as ardent an advocate of the rights of women as she was of anti-slavery; and she was wont to do to that of the latter, she can bring—not perhaps the graces of a finished orator, but—good plain discourses, replete with sound sense, enriched by a quiet humor, and sparkling with a quick and ready wit, of which let him, who is foolishly enough to leave it to her, be sure. We sympathize sufficiently with this worthy mother in the Israel of reform, to indulge the hope that Heaven, which has permitted her to live to witness the abolition of slavery, may prolong her days to see the removal of sex as a barrier to the enjoyment of political rights.

We understand, that Mrs. SOJOURNER TRUTH intends to deliver a lecture before leaving Washington; and we take this opportunity of urging upon our readers to go and hear her, whenever she does. We doubt not that they will feel well satisfied with themselves for having paid heed to this mention.

The Howard Persecution.

Isn't it rather a strange spectacle, that of an "investigation" into the official action of a public servant, pressed on by a lawyer? FERNANDO WOOD, representing a district where, during the New York riots of 1863, colored men were hanged living to lamp-posts and burned to death there, only because they were loyal to their country, urging a prosecution against General HOWARD, who was then in power of Lee fresh from the defeat of Gettysburg! And more than that, an old man who is forbidden to practice in the courts of this District for insulting a judge upon the bench, and afterwards challenging him to fight a duel, appears as assistant to the prosecutor! The assistant not being able to make his fees before the court, takes a large one, it is understood, in this case—and from whom? Do the United States pay it? or Tammany Hall? or Mackerellville? or who?

This case is doubtless congenial to the assistant, for he has scarcely had one since the defence of SERRATT for the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in which case it was that the court found it necessary to defend itself by refusing him permission to appear again before it.

Thus the animus of this matter comes out. The hatred of pro-slavery, the combined opposition to all work for the education and elevation of the colored man, so long robbed and deprived of his rights, is here combined and epitomized in an onslaught of the New York Five Points on Gen. HOWARD.

SOCIABLE.—The Potomac Grove Lodge, G. U. O. of E., of Georgetown, gave their fifth annual sociable Thursday evening, 5th instant. It was a grand success, and eclipsed any of the kind ever given by this order. By midnight the hall was over-crowded with the members and friends of the order. We have rarely had the pleasure of witnessing so much beauty and taste as the ladies exhibited in adorning themselves for this entertainment. All seemed to put forth an effort to outdo the other. Miss CORA WASHINGTON had pink alpaca, en train, with pink silk trimmings. Miss Maria Johnson, white dress, green trimmings—very neat. The two Miss Sheppards, Miss Spriggs, and Miss Buckett were all dressed in white, with blue sashes. Miss Bell, pink mode, with pink satin trimmings, hair a pink prince.

The supper was superb, and great credit is due to the committee having it in charge. The music was by Prof. King's band, which performed some of the choicest pieces of the day. Many of the most distinguished ladies and gentlemen were from Washington.

The affair kept up till an early hour in the morning, when all left for home highly delighted with the entertainment long to be remembered.

The South as it is in Virginia.

BY XENIA.

Just as I was closing my last communication we were approaching the city of Richmond, the grave of the rebellion. What most attracted our attention, was the appearance of the flag upon the Custom-house flying at half mast, and the flag upon the State Capital Building flying at the mast-head. We concluded to inform ourselves as to the cause of the flag upon the Custom-house being at half mast. In conversation with Collector HUMPHREYS, he readily told us that it was in commemoration of the valuable services of Major General George H. Thomas; and that, as so valuable and gallant an officer had ceased to live for duty and glory on earth, the Governor ordered this tribute of respect to his memory.

We then paid a visit to the State Capitol. Receiving an introduction to a member of the Legislature, we inquired: "Sir, why is your flag not at half mast in commemoration of the services of the late Gen. Geo. H. Thomas?" He answered: "He rendered no service to our country. He was a Yankee general; and we have ordered that flag to be swung as high as the cord will hang it." "But, sir, have your Legislature taken no action in the matter?" "Yes; some negro carpet-bagger offered a motion that something be done; but we sent it to the Committee on Foreign Relations." "But, sir, it seems to me that you have disposed of this motion as though you were the Congress of the United States entertaining a motion concerning England or some other Government. 'Yes, sir,' he answered, "that is just what we mean. We shall treat these Yankees as foreigners until Southern men have their rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States." "Well; but what do you call your rights under the Constitution?" "We mean, to have just such laws as we please, without Congressional interference; and whether the negro shall be our master, or we be the negro's master, we shall decide." The conversation abruptly ended here, much to our regret.

We would be glad to have Mr. HORACE GREELEY take off his white hat and coat, and then being Greeley disguised, pay a short visit to our Southern city, and our country villages, and see the inside workings of reconstructed and unreconstructed rebels, and if he did not say the work was half done, then we have miscalculated the size of his brain. Our Walker or Legislature which has a full three-fourth vote, has a fair chance to prove their loyalty to the Government of the United States or the "lost cause." It was promised by Walker and the Conservative party of our State, that if we would support them against Wells, they would prove more consistent Republicans than the Wells party. They promised that we should have an equal chance in the office patronage. But we were doomed to disappointment. Mr. Walker and his entire friends in the Legislature have combined, and are resorting to any means, legal or illegal, by legislative enactments, and by force, to put the entire State into the hands of the Democratic party. The Judges that are being appointed for the entire State, and that must wield an immense influence in the different counties in the interest of their party, are not only Democrats, but most absolutely have a good war record, of actual service in the rebel army. No others need apply. How much the colored people will receive of justice in the State of Virginia, unless by Congressional interference, may be easily imagined.

Gov. Walker's enabling act is ostensibly for the purpose of controlling the police force in the May elections. This was the first act on the bill. The second was to pass a law compelling every voter to register his name on the back of his ticket. The third was to inform all the laborers employed, that if they voted the Republican ticket, they would be discharged, and to appoint one or more agents to stand by the polls, whom the laborers knew had some relationship to the shop or factory, and in connection with the police examine their ticket. This would have had the effect to have excluded nearly one-half of the colored vote from the polls in May. How far this thing will go depends entirely upon the action of Congress, upon the bill presented by Judge Lawrence regulating in part the free exercise and secrecy of the ballot. If Congress does not pass that, or some similar bill, the Legislature of Virginia, will pass the bill now before it, and it will be signed by Gov. Walker, less than twenty-four hours.

A Democratic scheme to cut down the Republican vote of Virginia has just been unearthed, and it is the work of a leading Democratic member of the House of Representatives from New York. In the city of New York there is organized an association of the leading politicians and moneyed men (Democrats) who are in league with certain doubtful Southern States. These States are numbered—Delaware No. 1, Maryland No. 2, Virginia No. 3, and so on. Virginia's policy is to establish a general intelligence office in the city of New York, to make contracts with railroad companies, and to apply to firms and private families in the different States for help. Agents are established in each county in the State to persuade the colored people to leave. In some counties, where the colored vote is very strong, they are discharged, in order to force them to leave. For each person these agents get five dollars commission. Recently at a meeting held under the auspices of the Colored National Labor Bureau, in the City of Richmond, resolutions were adopted denouncing these agents. The next day a committee waited upon one of the members, and gave him twenty-four hours to leave the city, upon the penalty of a court of law and feathers. The negro Baptist minister of Fredericksburg recently left the State with over fifty.

They take off his white hat and coat, and then being Greeley disguised, pay a short visit to our Southern city, and our country villages, and see the inside workings of reconstructed and unreconstructed rebels, and if he did not say the work was half done, then we have miscalculated the size of his brain. Our Walker or Legislature which has a full three-fourth vote, has a fair chance to prove their loyalty to the Government of the United States or the "lost cause." It was promised by Walker and the Conservative party of our State, that if we would support them against Wells, they would prove more consistent Republicans than the Wells party. They promised that we should have an equal chance in the office patronage. But we were doomed to disappointment. Mr. Walker and his entire friends in the Legislature have combined, and are resorting to any means, legal or illegal, by legislative enactments, and by force, to put the entire State into the hands of the Democratic party. The Judges that are being appointed for the entire State, and that must wield an immense influence in the different counties in the interest of their party, are not only Democrats, but most absolutely have a good war record, of actual service in the rebel army. No others need apply. How much the colored people will receive of justice in the State of Virginia, unless by Congressional interference, may be easily imagined.

I will now refer briefly to the project of removing the national capital. With a perfect system of internal improvements, of railways in particular, no such project has any chance of success, and my view shall always be raised in opposition to it. [Applause.] The site selected by Washington, and bearing his name, is the place for the seat of Government, and it should not be removed. [Applause.] The State I have the honor to represent in the national Congress is a great and widely extended country, with a salubrious climate, a soil amply repaying the industry of the husbandman; a State in which immigration of labor and investment in canal are encouraged, and a State which attracts while it enriches the settler.

With all these many advantages it has the blessing of liberty to every man within its borders. [Applause.] A blessing which has been brought about by emancipation and the fifteenth amendment, [applause]; and a blessing which will be productive of the material welfare of all. And additional to all, these internal improvements are necessary to her further development—railroads to benefit her agricultural interests, and railroads to connect her interior with the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico. By these her great resources will be developed. I am thankful for the compliment you have tendered me, Texas will respond to any movement in favor of internal improvements, and I trust that the nation will respond to all measures of that character. [Applause.]

The speaker then withdrew amid general applause, and the assembly dispersed.

SEND ON YOUR MONEY.—We receive a great many letters, saying that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We keep no book of account with subscribers, and cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the names, with the money, just as fast as they are obtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of the subscribers.

much to say. I was raised up from early boyhood by Old Line Henry Clay Whig, and was an earnest advocate of the principles of internal improvement, of which Clay was the father. In Canal street, one of the most beautiful streets of the proud city of New Orleans, stands the magnificent statue of Henry Clay, and whenever passing it I have thought of the principles enunciated by him, and have endeavored to follow in his footsteps.

Among the most important and grandest schemes of internal improvement before the country are the various Pacific railroads to afford additional railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. In accordance with my expressed views of firm adherence to the principles of internal improvements, I favor, without qualification, one and all of these projects. One of the foremost planks in the platform of any successful Government must be that of internal improvement; and if we wish to perpetuate any Government, we must perpetuate the principles of internal improvements. It is noticeable that the Democratic party adopted this internal improvement policy of the Old Line Whigs, and they still adhere to it, and if the Republican party seeks to maintain its existence and influence it, must adopt like measures.

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